



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *March 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the continued absence of epidemic quarantinable disease in Japan still with the exception of Formosa, where a few cases of plague continue persistently to appear.

The arrangement with the steamship companies recently effected, and which I report fully elsewhere, will, I trust, enable me more efficiently to carry out the laws as to treatment of passengers prior to embarkation.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Arrangements for detention of passengers.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *March 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have, at length, been able to arrange with the various steamship companies carrying passengers from here, that they shall supply the facilities necessary for the ante-embarkation treatment of dangerous passengers, required by the laws of the United States.

The companies have taken over the plant I had already established under the emergency of the outbreak of plague last winter, and it will be immediately completed and fitted to provide for detention under isolation, as well as for disinfection only.

The buildings are well adapted for the purposes required, and will probably accommodate all passengers likely to require treatment, now that the rush for Hawaii is over. Should further buildings be needed there is ground enough for the erection of temporary or additional houses for detention.

I have not insisted upon the furnishing of a steam disinfecting plant at present for three reasons—first, that I doubted the possibility of getting it out of the companies until time shall show the advantages and necessity of the new arrangement; secondly, because such plant could not be imported or built in time to be of use in connection with the dreaded outbreak of plague within the next two months; and, thirdly, because we can obtain but a six months' lease of the present premises, though with the probability of a much longer extension.

I shall continue to use the large formaldehyd apparatus which I have recently been employing, and supplement it by another, in case of breakdown or sudden pressure of work.

All expenses of every kind are assumed by the companies concerned, but the appointment of staff and the supervision of the work will be in my hands.

I go to Kobe to-morrow for the purpose of investigating the question of the shipment of rags, to get matters generally in more satisfactory form, and to endeavor to establish the same or a similar arrangement with the steamship companies there as that just made at this port.

The steerage travel from Nagasaki is, practically, nil, and, in the case of the outbreak of plague or cholera there, I should advise the steamship companies to refuse all natives from that port, but allowing them to go by rail to Kobe or Yokohama, there to embark, after due treatment.

I may add that, unless you disapprove, I shall hereafter disinfect all steerage passengers for United States ports, irrespective of the actual presence of the graver epidemic diseases; for dysentery, likely to be, annually, long present with us, may be a more serious danger than is generally supposed. To this routine disinfection the steamer men have agreed.

Respectfully,
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.

Plague in Osaka.

YOKOHAMA, April 16, 1900.

SIR: Plague is now present in Osaka. Will reimpose quarantine. Send prophylactic self and staff directions.

ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, April 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this station for the week ended March 31, 1900: Six vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The Holland-America Line steamship *Maasdam* sailing for New York on the 30th instant carried both passengers and freight. She carried 24 cabin and 363 steerage passengers, also 214 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 80 pieces were disinfected and labeled. The health of this port continues to be good.

Respectfully,
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NORWAY.

Quarantine against Japan, Argentina, Sandwich Islands, and New Caledonia.

CHRISTIANIA, March 20, 1900.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a proclamation issued by the Norwegian Government and declaring quarantine against Japan, Argentina, the Sandwich Islands, and New Caledonia.

In the same proclamation the quarantine regulations against the ports of Egypt and Santos in Brazil are revoked. Translation follows.

Respectfully,
 Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

Notice from the royal Norwegian Government, justice and police department.

CHRISTIANIA, March 15, 1900.

A royal proclamation was issued on the 10th instant and reads as follows:
 In connection with the royal proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27, August 22, October 10 and 27, and December 5, 1899, it is hereby proclaimed that, in conformity